law givers," continued the General, "omitted to include parricide in their penal code, because they held so unnatural a crime impossible; even so must aunion of Prussia and Russia be regarded as totally unworthy of consideration, since such union would have all the character of murder."

The reply of Prussia to the last Austrian circular of the 20th September has been published. It is a long winded document, talking loud of German interests, and proposes a new protocol (!) and further discussions. Austria has, it is said, published a reply, but the text has not yet reached me. There are vague rumors that Austria and Prussia are about loaddress another joint note to Russia. Truly it is high t'me these waste paper documents were over.

If the statement is true that the Russians have te-entered the Principalities, then is Austria bound by her treaty with the Porte to expel tham by force. This would settle the question at once. I rather think, therefore, that the Russians have not re entered the Principalities. General Baron Hess, commander in chief of the Austrian troops in Galicia and Transylvania, has been summoned to Vienna. He has had two or Mirce interviews with the Emperor and Count Buol.

If Austria can only decide, she at once gains a long desired object—supremacy in Germany—and Prusses will sink into a second rate power. If the young Emperor has the plack to grasp the banger of Germany firmly in his left hand, and draw his sword against Russia, the German empire may be revived under the house of Hapsburg.

There is nothing stirring elsewhere in Europe. An Austrian railway has been conceded to a French company. In Spain a ministerial crisis is spoken of. The Queen will shortly open the Cortes in person. In Denmark the promised barricades have not yet been erected. It is now pretty certain that the Emperor of the French and the Empress Eugenie are to be the guests of Queen Victoria in November. The apartments occupied by the King of Prussia in Windsor Castle at his last visit are to be sumptuously fitted up. A series of balls and festivals are to be given in their honor. The Emperor is to be invested with the order of the garter, with all the ceremonies of the occasion. I dined yesterday in King street, St. James. On the opposite side of the way I could discern a small, unpretending house, in which the present Emperor once had a small apartment Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur cum illis. I forgot to mention that Eupartero has been aban-

doned by the English. The Queen Dowager of Bavaria has just died of

the cholera.
Cruvelli's whereabouts has not yet been discover ed. She is spending the honeymoon somewhere; but it will prove an expensive one to Baron Vigler If she does not soon come to terms with the opera house. She has been condemned to pay heavy damages, and a fine per diem till she resumes her engage-

LONDON, Oct. 27, 1854. The English Ministry—Its Prospects and its Em-barrassments—Sketch of Sir William Moles-worth—His Position as Regards the Cabinet— Chances of a Coalition between Lords Palmerston and Derby-Disraeli-The Peel Family, &c., &c.

The ministers are all constantly occupied, and the State of public affairs keeps the town in an agitation the like of which has not been witnessed since the passing of the great Reform bill in 1832. There is no thought of Parliament being assembled before February; and, in the interval, many circumstances may occur to prop up the administration. Sebastopol may prove a tower of strength for Lord Aber. deen, if not for his friend the Czar. At the same hime there are signs abroad that the coalition is not to be permitted to ride off on the glories of the war; it was quite enough that they should do so on its speculations during the last session; and already many anxious deliberations have taken place at the various ministerial residences, the importance of which would not be unworthy of more formal cabinet councils. Lord Aberdeen is not disinclined to another Reform bill from Lord John Russell, if only as a means of drawing off the public mind in some degree from the war; and Sir William Moles sorth, makes such a bill a sine qua non of his continuance

In the ministry.

The position of this barone: by the side of Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exphequer, is certainly not among the least remarkable of the chances and changes which have occurred to party in England during the last twenty years. Sir William is the eighth baronet in descent from the first, who was Governor of Jamaica in the reign of Charles the Second. He succeeded to the title at the early age of thirteen. He was born in 1810. At the age of nineleen he went to pursue his studies at Cambridge, but, came so enamored of the German university system, that he removed his name from Cambridge to bransfer it to Gottingen. Here it was that Sir Molesworth imbibed, among other philosophical ac-misitions, opinions on revealed religion which render his present juxtsposition with Mr. Gladstone (whose views verge on Popery) so extraordinary-Bir William edited the works of Hobbs, and openly proclaimed himself a deist. On the passing of the Reform bill he was elected member for Cornwall, and distinguished himself in Parliament as an ultra liberal. Molesworth, Leader-member for Westminster-and Roebuck were termed the first fruits

of the Reform bill; and when the authors of that great measure became afraid of their work, and were straining every nerve to allay the popular enwere statistic every ever to allay the popular est huminam they that exited, it was these three young men that led the few liberals who still proclaimed me their bases are severed from the base of Bases of the theory of the Bases of the bases and the bases of Bases of the bases and the bases of Bases of the bases and the world was opening to him. Londer, of whom such strong hopes were entertained, dropped by the vary, and throwing up his representation of the first of the world was opening to him. Londer, of whom such strong hopes were entertained, dropped by the vary, and throwing up his representation of the first of the world was opening to him. Londer, of whom such strong hopes were entertained, dropped by the vary, and throwing up his representation of the first of the world (for poor Chesie Buller, who was Lord Date). The world (for poor Chesie Buller, who was Lord Date) and the world was opening to him. Moiss world (for poor Chesie Buller, who was Lord Date), and thus presentation of the strong to him the world was opening to him. Moiss world (for poor Chesie Buller, who was Lord Date), and thus presented the strong to the st thusiasm they had excited, it was these three young men that led the few liberals who still proclaimed

fluential liberals of this, that they by no means desire any eventuality which could have the effect of bringing the noble Viscount to the surface. That he is ambitious of guiding the vessel of State through the present political straits is well understood, and the coquetting between himself and the Derby-Disnaeli party has never entirely ceased. In the event of a ministerial crisis, these parties are essential to each other, and the almost certainty of prohibitory taxation being resorted to for the purposes of the war, will bring the protection and free-trade parties very near together. Lord Palmerston's adherence to Lord Derby would be everything to the latter, as by that the leadership of the House of Commons would be removed from Mr. Disnaeli. This leadership, to many of Lord Derby's warmest friends, has proved an intolerable burthen, and could never safely be renewed; but to Lord Palmerston they would be obedient as lambs.

The secret of this dislike to Mr. Disnaeli consists in the proverbial horror of Englishmen to anything resembling an adventurer. John Bulf has a morbid dread of being juggled, and looks upon Disnaeli as neither more nor less than a very talented rascal, who would sell him to morrow if it served his purpose. Mr. Disnaeli has gone through every phase of the political vane, and men cannot forget it. The tory party made a rich use of him against Peel, but that great man's death has softened the most inveterate of his enemies, and the instrument of his torture is hallowed by no one. Peel no longer lives for Disnaeli to cut up, and the glory of that gentleman, therefore, has very much departed. Still as a minister, no conservative alministration would willingly dispense with him, for his powers of mischief are on record, and are not likely to be easily forgotten.

forgotten.
The son of the late Sir R. Peel is taking a leading The son of the late Sir R. Peel is taking a leading part in the charitable collection now going on in aid of the wounded. His father left him a clear income of some £20,000 a year, which he is understood to spend tolerably freely. The late baronet and he never got on very well together, and under the guise of a diplomatic appointment in Switzerland, he was outla red for debt for several years previous to Sir Robert's death. The debts were gambling ones. He is a young man, not without talent, but flighty, and would like to possess his father's notoriety and fame, without undergoing the necessary labor and painstaking. His brother, Frederick Peel, is supposed to possess his father's industrious spirit, with much of the hard headed talent which belonged to him. Sir Robert's income was upwards of £5,000 a year, and to each of his younger sons he left an income of £5,000.

Hasty gossiping sketches of this nature are sometimes useful to persons who, in a foreign country, take an interest in British politics, and as such I venture to offer them.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1854.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1854. fr. Soule Again—He is Expelled from the French Terri-tory—The Siege of Sebastopol—Contradictory Statements —Loss on Board the Fleets—Louis Napoleon's Letter to Madame St. Arnaud—Kmid Counsels—The Austro-Prussian Policy—Prussia Plays Double—Bavarian Advice—The United States and San Domingo—Return of the Baltic Fleet to Kiel-Miscellaneous.

In my last letter I mentioned that Mr. Soulé

American representative at Madrid, had been refused permission to pass through France on his return to he Spanish capital. It seems that the statement was correct. It has caused some sensation among the American residents at Paris, and Mr. Mason has had some communications with M. Drouyn de l'Huys, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the subject. It appears that Mr. Soulé left London for Calais with the purpose of visiting Paris, and so on to Madrid. On his arrival at Calais e was waited upon by the Mayor, who signified to him that an order had been received from the French government to prevent his passage through the French territory. Mr. Soulé then asked what would be done in case of his non-compliance. The report is (I cannot vouch for its accuracy,) that the Mayor telegraphed to Paris for instructions, and received for answer that if Mr. Soulé persisted, he was to be arrested. Mr. Soulé then returned to

As regards the siege of Sebsstopol, the accounts are very contradictory. It is officially confirmed that the bombardment commenced on the 17th October, by land and sea. The last reliable accounts are to the 21st October. We learn that the fleets were actively engaged and suffered some loss, namely—90 killed engaged and surered some loss, namely—30 knied and 200 wounded. The Agamemnon, Admiral Lyon's ship, is reported to have suffered most; the Retribution had a mast carried away by a shot, and a shell which exploded on board Admiral Hamelin's ship, the Ville de Paris, killed one of his aides de-camp and wounded another. Fort Quarantine is reported to have been silenced by the French squadron, whilst the forts to the left of the harbor on entering are said to have been blown up by the English. Another account adds that a breach had been made in the walls, and that the place was to be stormed at the point of the sword and bayonet. Prince Men schikoff had not made any attempt to attack the camp of the allies at Balaklava. A Russian telegraph purports to bring news from Sebastopol to the 23d. It says that the bombardment continued. that little damage had been done to the forts, that a successful sortie had been made against the French, n which eleven guns and eight mortars were spiked.

- The death of Korniloff is confirmed. Lord Dunkelm of the Marquis of Clauricarde, is reported to have been made prisoner by the Russians. From all this you will see that the accounts are

Some sensation has been created in political circles by the sentence made use of by Louis Napoleon in his letter to the wife of the late Marshal St. Arnaud. He there alludes to the timid counsels over-ruled by the Marshal. Explanations will be demanded from the government as soon as Parliament cets, as to whom these words are applicable. It is clear that there was not unanimity in the councils

of war at Varna.

The Austro-Prussian entente, or rupture, whichever you may choose to call it, has not yet been settled either way. Couriers are travelling daily between Vienna and Berlin, and the strings are at the present moment in the hands of Baron von der Pfordten, the Bayarian Prime Minister, the same indivi-

things in it proces and water mean primer off decimal and account any an grander

tary glories of France from the day in which, deciding to effect a landing in the Crimea, in spite of timid councils (de timides and), he gained, with Lord Ragian, the battle of Alma, and opened to our army the read to Sebastopol. I, then, have lost in him a devoted friend in difficult vicinsitudes, as France has lost in him a soldier ever ready to serve her in the hour of danger. Without doubt so many titles to the gratitude of the public, and to mine, are powerless to soothe a grief like yours, and filmit myself to the assurance that I retain for you, and for the family of the Marshal, the sentiments with which he had inspired me. Receive, Madame le Marchale, the sincere expression of them. NAPOLEON.

The date of this letter is the 16th, and it is only

The date of this letter is the 16th, and it is only published in the Moniteur on the 28th. The docu-ment, it appears, was not originally intended for official publication; but, in consequence of a preva-lent rumer throughout Paris that the Emperor was at heart anything but sorry to have lost a very trou-blesome friend, the friends of the family made it a special request that his Majesty would order its insertion in the Moniteur. Nothing certainly can be more bons fide than the expressions of personal es-teem and gratitude it contains; at the same time,

the old saw, which says

He that's convinced against his will.

Is of the same opinion still,

will find more than one illust ation on this occasion.

The Marshal is looked upon as one who was simply a bold, successful and most unscrupulous adven-turer; an admirable tool for the Emperor's purposes in times past; but now that the beat which carries Cresar and his fortunes has got into deep water, a most excellent riddauce; and Napoleon may publish as many letters, filling as many volumes as his Idees Napoleones, ere he makes France believe the

As to the family of the Marshal, if the following anecdote be true—and I believe there is no doubt of it—it is likely to do quite as well without the Mar-ahal as with him:—St. Arnaud had an only daughter, who was about to be married; a few days before ceremony took place, the Emperor desired him to accompany him to his cabinet, where, after assuring him that no event in his family could ever be a mat ter of indifference to him, he presented him a roll of notes to the amount of 400,000 francs, as a dotaof notes to the amount of 400,000 francs, as a dotation to his daughter. The Marshal pocketed the sum, and gave his daughter half! In fact, the Marshal's whole history is affe with similar aneodotes. In his earlier days he was in the habit of earning a few francs by executing commissions; however, this occupation proved too great a temptation for his principles. Considerable curiosity is excited to know whom the expression, "maigre de timides avis," applies to. The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Naspoleon were known to have pronounced the proposed expedition madness, and Admiral Dundas has shockingly lost caste in England in reference to it; but is it probable that any such allusion could be endorsed by Napoleon? The complaints in the fieet, of Dundas' utter want of pluck, are not concealed, and this expression of the French Emperor will undergo a more rigid criticism in England than in France.

The Council of State has received instructions from the Emperor to take into its consideration a pension of 20,000 francs to Madame St. Arnaud, as a national recompense. The same pension also for the w fe of Marshal Bugeaud, Duke of Isly, is to be discussed, by the same imperial desire.

The Moniteur likewise states that Marshal Vaillant has received the following despatch from Gen. Cuardier Edward in the Caurobert:—

Canrobert:—

QUARTIER GENERAL, DERANK
SALASTOTOL, October 13, 1854.

We opened the trench on the 9th at 10 o'clock. The
enemy, who did not appear to have expected us upon
this point, did not interrupt the operation which we
were pusuing so industriously. I trust that after tomorrow, the 18th, we shall have seventy pieces in battery. Since the 10th, in the morning, the besieged havfired at intervals an animated cannonade, but without
any success. Our loss is next to nothing. The ranks of
the English army proceed parallel with ours. The
weather, for a moment coarse and excessively cold, has
fortunately assumed its former fineness.

Again:—

weather, for a moment coarse and excessively cold, has fortunately assumed its former fineness.

Again:—

THERAPIA. Oct. 18, 1854.

The Charpé d' Affairs de France to his Eccellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs—

Two ships of war, one French and the other English, arrived from Constantinople, coming from the Crimea; they bring news of Sebastopol from the lith. It appeared certain that the fire from all the batteries would be opened on the 17th; the two fleets were to lend their assistance to the troops on shore, and there was every room to believe that the ships might be usefully employed on an important point. It was not doubted that the place would be speedily reduced by our artillery. The general position was most satisfactory, and the sanitary state of the troops excellent.

Again—An official despatch from Prince Pasklewitsch to the Russian Legation of Vienna, dated Warsaw the 24 th, gives the following news:—

The allies opened fire on land and sea on the 17th of October. The Russians lost 500 men. Admiral Kornilof is among the slain. Prince Pasklewitsch adds that on the morning of the 18th, at the departure of the courier, the fire from the ships had not recommenced but that of the land batteries continued.

The date of all this is Vienna, October 25.

The Monutur gives also the following from Weimar, dated October 17:—
Yesterday took place here, as we have already announced, a conference of ministers from all the grand ducal and Saxe ducal powers, at which M. Is Comte Beust, Envoy at Berlin, assisted, in order to deliberate on the attitude necessary to be observed in the great question of the day, and especially in face of the difference at present existing between the two great German Powers.

The necessity of a union and common action on the morning of the common action on the powers.

Powers.

The necessity of a union and common action on the part of Germany was generally recognised; and in furtherance of this object, an extended treaty, offunsive and defensive, between Austria and Prussia, on the basis or-

therance of this object, an extended treaty, offunsive and defensive, between Austria and Prussis, on the basis organized by German interests, in the present situation of affairs; and it was resolved to charge the representatives of the courts in question to act in this sense, both at Berlin and Frankfort.

On the German theme, the Assemblée Nationale says, and the public opinion in France is quite in accordance with its sentiments:—

We are at length in possession of the text of the despatch of the 18th inst, by which Prussia replies to that of Austria of the 30th ult. Our readers will see from this decument that not only does Prussia maintain the policy which she has hitherto followed in the Eastern question, but she declares, in the plainest manner, that she will not in any way unite in the views of Austria, as regards the line of conduct to be pursued by the Germanic Confederation in the midst of the present European complications. As to the form of the document, if the expressions are moderate, as they are called at Berlin, it must be admitted that the general tone of it is not wanting in bitterness towards Austria. The despatch does not appear so favorable to an understanding between the two great German Powers as was at first hoped; but it is known that it is not possible, from a first reading, to form a just appreciation of the meaning of German diplomatic documents, since the Cabinets which exchange them reproach each other with not always interpreting them in their due sense and meaning.

A corps of 35,000 men, French and Turks, com-

at training on himself, bear about any to see the

every day, from sheer neglect. I hape when I write again I anall be with my bathesy in the field."

As for bounds, accustomed to a hollow, do nothing of themselves, so we are all writing till our hustamen at Schastopel blow their borns, before we can settle down to anything like our former Partistan life. The metropole is filling daily; the delicious period of the viele to sitle, when its eleguacies and so islities can be enjoyed without the coremony, is now commending, and in Paris and a season is to creme dela creme. The more refused and illustrious spirits of England take this opportunity to crose the channel, and in boulours which ecoupy the place of the more calonate saloon, one is brought in juntapositon with the great originators of opinion. Parliamentary men are buny filinging out feelers for ideas, philosophical men come to Paris to meet opinion through another current, and statesmes are not above throwing themselves into a vortex, where, if the press be silent, tongues, both of men and women never for a moment cease. That season is almost beginning; its duration generally last from November to the first of Janusry, when the grand artillery of the monde opens fire. It is to be hoped that Schastopol will be good natured enough to capitulate hefore had weather sets in, both on account of the allies and for the sake of that deversity of topic which forms the great charm of Parisian society. At present Schastopol is uppermost in all men's thoughts, and however other subjects may be talked about, all ideas are concentrated there. Once the fortrees settled, then fancy will socaraloft, and from time to time I shall have all sorts of speculations to lay before you as to the coming fate of Europe, and the immense thumping which America is afterwards to receive. But for the present I am sorry to inform the purganciously disposed of the United States that I hear of nothing but the most impertuable good will towards her, and unfeigned admiration of the large expanse of liberty she has secured to hosself. To be sur

Hostile Conduct of the French Government towards Mr. Soulé-Diplomatic Motives Assigned for it -How Americans Generally are Looked Upon in France-Seizure of Mr. Jarvis's Book, entitled
"Parisian Sights and French Principles, Seen through American Spectacles."—French Carca-tures of New York Manners and Usages—" In-teresting Events," not Political, &c., &c., &c.

Transatlantic steamers and electric telegraphs eave you to expect from a Paris correspondent something more than what he finds in the newspa-pers. For once, at least, you will not be disap-pointed. The Paris journals copy, this morning, from the Daily News and the Post of London, the announcement that His Excellency P. Soulé, United States Minister to Spain, had left Dover by the South Eastern Company's packet, on his way to Paris. But they do not add the fact that on his arrival at Calais, night before last, Mr. Soulé was re-tused admission into France, was obliged to remain on board the boat, and to return, by midnight, in the roughest weather, to Dover! Such is, nevertheless, the fact. With this bare statement of the fact, I must deliver it over to the comments which it can-not fail to provoke on the other side of the At-

lantic. The cause for this act of courtesy, not to say for this insult, to an accredited Minister of the United States—a Power with which the French government is, at present, on terms of peace—is, of course, not yet publicly known. It is true that the Hon. Mr. Soulé is accredited as minister, not to the Court of Napoleon, but to the Court of Isabella. But in his recent visit to Paris, as well as when he first arrived here on his way to Madrid, his passport as American citizen, not to mention his passport as American minister, sufficed to protect him against all possible inconvenience, for which his escape, years and years ago, from the of a French journal, might have afforded, however remotely, any pretext. In diplomatic circles it is whispered that during Mr. Soulé's recent visit, pre-viously to his departure for the conference at Os-tend, his apartment at the Hotel du Rhin was frequented by as motley a set of visiters as flocked to the apartment of a certain other guest in the same hotel, in 1848, when Prince Louis Napoleon arrived there from London. If it is not openly alleged that the American Minister encouraged the visits of many persons suspected of hostility to the imperial government, receiving even at unusual hours not a few individuals whose long beards, shouched hats, and tightly buttoned frock coats are always eyed suspiciously by the police, and who are innocently supposed by the bourgeoist to have been all shipped away to Cayeme, or consigned to Brussels, to Switzerland or the lale of Jersey.—If it is not said that Mr. Soulc, while here, spoke and acted with what so many are pleased to style 'his characteristic lack of recerve and cantiom,' yet all this is whispered. It is even atill more mysteriously whispered that a full-blown compliacy for the! assassination of the Emperor was discovered, and happily frustrated, at the very period of the American Minister's so-jouthly not be made to the Madrid journals which shanderously accused Mr. Soulé of complicity with the Spanish revolutionates, readily listen to these whispers, which, after all, are but mere stirmises. On the other hand, the enemies of the actual French government eagerly selze upon the fact that Mr Soulé has been denied admission into France, as a "sign of its inherent weakness, which it acknowledges itself, by starting at every shadw." It may well be doubted, however, if the imperial government, which at this moment presents so imposing a froat to the world, and rests on so soild a basis, is so easily alarmed at shadows as its enemies.—" their wish being father to their thoughts."—imagine. Even if it be conceded that the probable cause of the insuit offiered to Mr. Soulé is from the simple fact that he is his Soulé, there will not be wanting even Americans who will continue to think that the friends of the American alminister when he was inhospitably fibidden to land upon French tearity. When he was arrested on his way to the Court to which he is duly accredited. he spartment of a certain other guest in the same hotel, in 1848, when Prince Louis Napoleon arrived there from London. If it is not openly alleged that

which, as he intimated to Miss Caroline Petaties, he had the mislorium to inspire "a little French pit" in a glove shop on the Boulevards? He and M. Boosey were always welcome, doubtless, as long as they were flush, at the Maison Dorde, or ches M'me, la Marquise Casta Diva, or h'me la Comtesse

defant, and friends, more or less intimate, of the "Potipher family," who complacestly fatter themselves that they are special favorites with the French, because the French, you know, hate the English," because Louis XVI. lens 600,000 lurres (which were all duly repell) to the three American commissioners, Franklins, Deane and Lee; be anse Voltaire blessed other French officers, whose anses they have forgotten, fought "on our side" in the revolutionsry war; and because M. Guize thas written a culogy on Washington, which they have never read. You would surprise these good people by informing them that too many French connect such bloody and distressful associations with the very name of "republic," to permit the republican awapathies of Lafayette to recommend his memory. Scarcely a Parisian can tell you where is his grave. And the republicans themselves have never forgiven him for having proclaimed Louis Fhilippe as "the best of republicans themselves have never forgiven him for having proclaimed Louis Fhilippe as "the best of republicans themselves have never forgiven him for having proclaimed Louis Fhilippe as "the best of republicans the magnetism of the first proclaimed Louis Fhilippe as "the best of republicans of the seeing him to the second of his and the republicans of the seeing him to a second of his and the second of the principal streets of Paris—his bust at the Mazarine Library, and his portraits in every printshep window. But it should be remembered that French "philisophers," or those airs of gailantry which disquisted Mrs. Adams but delighted Madame Heivetius. Few diplomatists have better "realized" the advantage of their being "lades" men" than old "poor Richard" at Paris. He knew what he was about. Did he not always have in his pocket some toy of a scientific construction, like the shuttle-cock

Madame la Baronne de Vigier (Cruvelli) lately took of the public.

Mr. Wm. Niblo has just left Paris for London, having nearly completed his organization of an excellent English opera company, of which I am told Mdlle. Naw, who is already in New York, will be a principal ornament. Mr. Niblo had also engaged Carlotta Grisi, but Carlotta, who with Giulia has won a double fame for the name of Grisi, must postpone her visit to America until next year.

The Empress of Austria, it is also announced, is prevented for the present, from travelling, by the "interesting state" of her health. Whether, the felicitations of the journals of Vienna may be repeated ere long in those of Paris, and applied to the Empress of the French, Dr. Dubols has not informed me. Meanwhile, her Majesty is with the Emperor at Compeigne, and it is said that neither of them intend to visit the theatres of Paris or the Queen of England before the news of victory shall have arrived from Sebastopol. The bombardment, it appears, commenced on the 17th, but the news of victory has not yet arrived.

Louis Napoleon Getting Wrathful Against the United States and her Propagandist Politicians
—The Soulé Affair and its Consequences—Mr.
Mason Kept Kicking his Heels in the Ante-Chamber of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs—Spirited
Reply of our Minister to an Angry Tirade from

Reply of our Minister to an Angry Tirade from Drougn de l'Huys.

The "fall of Sebastopol," so pompously announced by the Emperor on the "field of Hoavault," where he courageously awaited the shock of the contending armies, promises to have more results than the best enemies of the sanctified alliance between France and England could have hoped. Not to pause upon the way, the "young hope of fell into the snare, and the results in the precipitated hostilities between the Czar and his protege, and not—coming nearer home—now dwelling upon the exulting threats against Yankee arrogance and extension, which that "Tastar" brought

game and extension, which that "Tariar" brought out in some of the Engiteh journals, Louis Napoleon seems to be the most illustions, and the most victimized of the illustrious victims.

Since the shock of the falsehood of the news of Schastopol, the imperial Master of France seems to have been quite unable to recover his marble compoure. It was high first great blunder, and he knows enough of the French people to feel all the keenness of the ridicule with which he has covered blunself in their eyes. It struck him at first that the ilberation of Barbés would give a more favorable direction. Are sould's passing through France, after shooting his majesty's minister for a criticism upon a merely American long, brought gail into the had blood. About this time George Sanders's democratic letter to the French democracy was put into the hands of the Emperor; altogether it was more than he could well bear. His ten impassibility, of which he so much boosted, could not protect him from an expecure of his ulterior designs, through the petulance of his irritated susceptibilities. It is known to intelligent readers that it is a traditional policy with the Bonaparte dynasty to make the West indies a base of operation against the United States whenever the full of European strategy would allow the leisure. But Louis Napoleon would not have so prematurely exhibited his hostile policy to the United States whenever the full of European strategy would allow the leisure. But Louis Napoleon would not have so prematurely exhibited his hostile policy with the Bonaparte dynasty to make the West Indies a base of operation against the United States. Of the probability of this our people will form their of protection of the Paterson Bonaparte intringed in the way it deserved was a piquant exaxion. The elder of these gentlemen, it is confidently said, has gone ont on a secret mission to give the Emperor reliable information in regard to the weaknesses of the United States. Of the probability of this our people will form their of the protec

vernment and police could not stop the peas and tengues of American citizens, and it was certainly what no administration is America would undertain to do.

THE WAR.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

It is reported that an impression has at length been made on the besieged fortress; how mush may be learned from the following despatches:—
The Paris Moniteur of the latest date says:—
A letter from Varna, dated Ilst of October, says that the fire of the allied lend batteries was opened at half-past one o'clock on the 17th against Sobastopol. At the same time the allied fleets attacked the forts at the entrance of the port—the English those at the left, and the French those on the right. The English blew up the outer fortifications on the left, [supposed to mean "the white tower," while the French silenced the quarantine fort on the right.

Vienna, October 28, 1854.

tower, "I while the French silenced the quarantine fact on the right.

VIENDA, October 28, 1854.

Lord Westmoreland received a despatch yesterday, according to which the guns of the two forts at the entrance to the harbor of Sebastopol were dismounted by the artillery of the allied fleets. The allies had about 105 men wounded, and one-third of that number killed.

The Frenden Blatt newspaper yesterday received news of date 19th, from the Crimea. It was said that the ships discontinued the bombardment because the battery and quarantine fort, at which they fired, were silenced.

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From the camp before Sebastopol, October 19, it is written:

As accounts leave, the French have silenced the Quarantine battery, and continue their attacks against Fort Alexander and the loop-holed wall that defends the town of Sebastopol on the southwesternside.

It was not without loss that the allied squadress assisted in this combined and concentrated attack—they lost altogether 100 killed and 200 wounded in the three days. An aid de camp of the French admiral was strack by a shell on the deck of the Ville de Paris, the flagsity. The Agamemnon, bearing the flag of Sr Elmund Lyona, had suffered a severely, and the Retribution (Captain Inland, we have no account; but the Russians confess to 500 killed, including Admiral Kornilef.

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smalt, of which we had the Russian statement by sat steamer from Europe.

Private information leads us to suppose that the "Quarantine battery," reported to have been destroyed by the French, was an earth-work, which the Russians threw up during the 10th, 11th and 12th October, and from which they threw shell with annoying effect into the French trenches.

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THE RUSSIANS SAY THAT NO DAMAGE IS DONE.
The Russian embassy at Vienna had received a despatch, dated Czernovitz, morning of the 28th of October, stating that the bombardment of Sebastopol had been carried on vigorously to the 20th, but without much damage to the defences.

Also from Odessa, October 25, saying:

The bombardment of Sebastopol was continued up to the 28th, but nothing decisive had occurred.

The Russian official statement reads thus:

Sr. Parkessured, Oct. 25, 1854.

Prince Menschikoff writes under date of the night of the 20th:

"We returned the fire of the eveny with success. The damage caused to the fortidisations is triding. The fire from the enemy's ships has not been renewed. A part of our reserve has arrived, put the remainder is expected.

A BREACH EFFECTED IN THE WALLS OF SEBASTOFOL— A BREACH EFFECTED IN THE WALLS OF SEBAST

THE ALLIES PREPARING FOR THE ASSAULT.

The Paris Moniteur of the 30th of October beafirms previous intelligence by saying:

A letter from Varna informs us that a French steamer,
which left the Crimes on the 21st, confirms the news respecting the destruction of the two outer forts of Sebastopol. Moreover, the hand batteries had made a breach.
The allied armies were only waiting for the opening of a
second breach, in order to make the assault.

SPIRITED SORTIE OF THE BUSSIANS-A PRENCH BAT-

SPIRITED SORTIE OF THE RUSSIANS—A FRENCH BATTERY CAPTURED—SIXTEEN GUNS SPIKED—LORD DUNKELLIN MADE PRISONER.

According to a Russian official despatch, published in the Kreuz Zeitung, dated St. Petersburg October 28, the sleege continued uninterruptedly up to the 23d. The fortifications had suffered but little. The attack from the sea had not been renowed. The Russians had made a successful sortie, and a French battery of eleven guns and eight mortars had been destroyed. Lord Charricarde's son, Lord Dunkellin, was taken prisoner.

SONS OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS DESPATCHE

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SONS OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS DESPATCHE
THE CRIMEA.

Michael and Nicholas, youngest sons of the Csar,
arrived at Odessa on the 15th; thence they would
proceed, in course of a day or two, to Kaissheadf,
Prince Gortschaff. It's headquarters, in order to take
active service in the army. Previous to their leaving St. Petersburg a solemn religious service was
held, in presence of 35,000 of the army. The Czar,
his sons, and the troops knelt on the field, and in
voked the blessing of Heaven on their arms. Alexander is at Warsaw with the guards, and Constantine is the only syn now remaining with the Czar.

THE BALTIC.

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FRECTED RENEWAL OF THE CAMPAIGN—ILLNESS OF SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

Most of the French ships have reached home. The British are yet cruising about.

Ostentatious preparations are being made in England for the siege of Cronstadt, which, it is stated, will be the first act of the spring campaign. The British war department has ordered the construction of 120 gun-boats, carrying each two heavy guns, and of 40 floating batteries, carrying each 70 guns—total 2,800 guns—to be ready by the opening of navigation in spring.

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The French are likewise making preparations.

There is a rumor, from Stockholm, that the Baffeet will, next spring, be under the command Sir Edmund Lyons.

Napler is sick—unable to leave his ahip.

OPERATIONS ON THE DANUBE.

Galatz letters of the 15th ultimo say that since the 5th of that month the Russian force increased near Tulsaha, and a portion of it had crossed the Danube to the right bank.

The Turks that were at Tultaha had fallen back on Babadagh; and those near Matschin crossed the river in considerable force, and have entered the Dobrudscha. It is said that all the Russians mean by this manceuvre is to force the Turks to leave the Pruth and the Lower Danube.

river in considerable force the Turks to leave the Dobrudscha. It is said that all the Russians memby this manceuve is to force the Turks to leave the Pruth and the Lower Danube.

THE ALLIANCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND—IS THERE ANY MISUNDER-STANDING?

The latest telegraphic intelligence which has been received by the French and English governments, is dated from the Crimes on the 20th inst. At that time the slege was going on favorably; the bombardment from the trenches of the besleging armiss had been resumed on the 19th with effect; but the enemy is not reported to have sustained the loss of any essential part of the fortens. From the moment that it was clearly ascertissed that Schostopol could not be reduced, even from the south side and by land, without the operations of a regular siege, there is no reason to feel surprise at the length of these proceedings. It is perfectly true that we had been led, in common with all the chief military suthorities, to anticipate an easier termination of this great enterprise, when once the place should be invested on the south. The hills above the town were supposed to command the most important positions, and the accounts of the most recent travellers, as well as the careful survey: undertaken by officers of our own feet, had failed to discover all the resources which the Rassians had prepared for resistance. Every fortified town has its weak points as well as the strong ones; but, in the procent instance, the jealous and secret policy of the Russian government had to a great extent succeeded in withholding from our generals, full movined go of the place they were about to attack. For instance, it has been found that the deep and broad raviness which extend down to the harbor and the dockyard in front of the British lines not only increase the difficulty of driving our approaches and parallels within a short range of the walls, but also presunt serious obstacles to an assault in that quarter. Hence the principal reliance of the right attack on the garrison as the reform

ber was made, and apparently with success; but we still await with extreme interest the particulars of this copagement, which is the first great feat of aims performed by the Black Sea fleet. Without forcing the line of sunken vessels and the deable been which obstruct the entrance of the harber, there is no doubt that our vessels could come in